

TAFT ABOVE THE PLATFORM

THINKS VOTERS SHOULD KNOW THE CANDIDATE'S VIEWS.

Does Not Regard His Personal Opinions as Binding Upon the Party Beyond Conventions' Declarations—Another Expression on Danger of Bank Guarantees.

HOT SPRING, Aug. 26.—Mr. Taft declined today to comment on the statement made by United States Senator Albert J. Hopkins of Illinois that the Republican party is not bound by the personal views of the candidate.

Senator Hopkins was chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Chicago convention, and that in effect was his reply to a request for his opinion as to Mr. Taft's action in incorporating in his speech of acceptance the two ideas that were rejected by the Republican national convention.

While Mr. Taft would not discuss this matter, it can be said that he never regarded a candidate's personal views as binding on the party, but that he believes the people have a right to know his personal beliefs over and beyond the party declarations.

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SOME ANTI-HUGHES BLUSTER

And a Curious Manifesto That William R. Wilcox Is Available.

The meeting of Chairman Woodruff's advisory committee of the Republican State committee, which has been called for Friday morning promises to be interesting, if the statements heard all day yesterday were veracious.

Some of these utterances were to the effect that the up-State primaries on Tuesday had stiffened the backbone of Mr. Woodruff and others in their well known opposition to Hughes' renomination. This majority opinion, however, continued to be that after all the fuss and feathers and after a prodigious quantity of hot blasts the sentiment will favor the renomination of the Governor.

And yet a curious manifesto was circulated in Republican circles yesterday which spoke up for Chairman William R. Wilcox of the Public Service Commission. This pronouncement had no signature, but it was said to come from what is known as the Wilcox publicity bureau.

At the time that Mr. Wilcox was made chairman of the Public Service Commission there were statements to the effect that Gov. Hughes would not be the date for a renomination and that he would do everything in his power to bring about the nomination of Mr. Wilcox for Governor this year.

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NEW ENGLAND DOING NICELY

HITCHCOCK FINDS THE OUTLOOK THERE SATISFACTORY.

But Republicans Must Expect McKinley or Roosevelt Pluralities—No More Light on Hughes—A Committee to Sit on the Trouble in West Virginia.

Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee returned yesterday from his quick jaunt through the New England States. The objective point was Boston, where Mr. Hitchcock conferred with some of the important Republicans who are deeply interested in the affairs of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

At the beginning of his trip he was the guest of Senator W. Murray Crane at Dalton and at the Boston conference and elsewhere Mr. Hitchcock was accompanied by Senator Crane and Charles F. Brooks, national committee member for Connecticut.

Mr. Hitchcock said that to him the outlook in New England was perfectly satisfactory, and yet it was apparent after investigation that the Republican pluralities in Vermont at the State election on September 1 and in Maine at the State election on September 15 will not approximate those given for President Roosevelt in the November election of 1904.

Roosevelt carried Vermont by 30,882 and Maine by 36,781. Republicans, in other words, must not be at all disheartened if the figures in Vermont and Maine are considerably below these Roosevelt pluralities.

The Vermont Democrats are up and doing, it was learned, while in Maine the Democratic State ticket is recognized by Republicans as one of the strongest nominated in years. Then too business is not particularly bright in the New England States. Many of the mills in the manufacturing districts are shut down entirely while others are running on half-time and in still other districts only the best men are at work for no other reason than that the machinery should not be put out of the running.

Neither should Republicans in the New England States, it was observed, expect the McKinley pluralities of 1900 when McKinley first confronted Bryan. McKinley, it was said, had the advantage of a prodigious because of the business panic in a Democratic national administration. By the same token Taft, according to the information, is the heir apparent of a disastrous business panic in a Republican national administration. Then too there are marked factional differences, it was said, in Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

The nomination of Lilley for Governor of the Nutmeg State cannot, in the judgment of many important Republicans, greatly aid Taft.

Chairman Hitchcock said that he would remain in town until late in the week when he would start for his home in Connecticut. Mr. Hitchcock's visitors spoke to him in reference to the primaries which were held above The Bronx in New York State on Tuesday and in the State of New Jersey on Wednesday. He was asked for his indications of any change in the attitude of President Roosevelt or of himself concerning the renomination of Gov. Hughes.

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CANNON IN NEW ENGLAND.

Speaker Looking Out for the Republican Majority in the House.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House, is in Boston today, a guest of Congressman Weeks.

Concerning business conditions in his home State of Illinois Speaker Cannon said: "The Western farmer is in splendid financial shape. He has been receiving high prices for the products of the soil, but there is nevertheless very apparent disposition on his part to restrict his expenditures as against the political uncertainties. This restriction of course affects general business. The wage earner, the factory hand and the railroad employee are of course feeling the effects of present business conditions more keenly than are the agricultural classes."

"Illinois will not have a big oat crop and only three-quarters of a corn crop; this providing early frosts do not further reduce the yield."

This afternoon he was a guest at an informal luncheon at the University Club, and to-night he attended a dinner at the Algonquin. He will pass the night at Congressman Weeks' home in Newton.

The Speaker is in New England looking over the political situation as it relates to his name, the general plan of the campaign and the Republican majority in the House kept up to its present size if not increased, and his conference with political leaders here is to accomplish that end.

BRYAN WORKING FOR PEACE. Urges Dave Ball to Drop His Fight Against Missouri Primary Franchise.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—William J. Bryan met Dave Ball, defeated Democratic candidate for Governor, by appointment to-night and spent over an hour trying to get Ball to say he would give up his fight against the Missouri primary franchise.

Ball was asked if he would support the Democratic State ticket and advocate the election of Governor Cowherd. He said he would support a Democrat and will support the ticket.

Bryan's effort to get Ball to quit howling over the election franchise follows an unsuccessful attempt of Norman E. Mac, Ball said while waiting Bryan that he had not the slightest intention of giving up his fight for a thorough investigation of the primary franchise.

"I want to send a few of those fellows to the penitentiary before I quit. The fight won't end after the election. I want to say that now."

A BIGAMIST KILLS HIMSELF. Herman Inne Left a Wife in Brooklyn and Married in Jersey City.

HERMAN INNE, 50 years old, who worked in the pressroom of the Evening Post for twenty-eight years and lost his job last Saturday, killed himself in a furnished room house at 78 Grand street, Jersey City, last evening by sending a bullet into his head.

He had a roomer who heard the shot. Inne had a wife living in Brooklyn and another in Bayonne. Mrs. Jennie Inne, his first wife, lives at 121 Prospect street, Brooklyn. She was divorced from him in 1888 after a brief courtship.

He had a second wife, Mrs. Mary Inne, who was a Jersey City public school teacher. She thought he was a divorced man when she married him seven years ago.

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STOWAWAY SLIPS FROM LINER

BUT GETS ABOARD POLICE BOAT PATROL IN SEEKING ESCAPE.

Whereupon the Dripping Prisoner Is Returned to the Prinz Joachim, on Which He Had Beaten a First Class Passage From Colon—He's a Good Talker.

A small and well dressed young man with a Cockney accent boarded the Hamburg-American liner Prinz Joachim at Colon nine days ago and assuming the name of a cabin passenger—John Rawlins—who had stowaway 102 bluffed his way to this port. He played the piano well and made himself agreeable to the ship's company.

As Mr. Rawlins made no protest, probably not knowing that the stowaway was on his name, the genial stowaway enjoyed the fare of the cabin until the Prinz Joachim got into Quarantine on Tuesday night. Health Officer Doty there found the real Rawlins and the pianist admitted that he had beaten his way from Colon.

Capt. Von Leitner lectured the stowaway, who got very noisy and indignant, declaring that he was merely temporarily strapped, that he was an American citizen and his folks, who were wealthy residents of Philadelphia, would pay all his expenses.

The captain looked up the young man in a steamboat and put a guard over the escape, as it costs to let an alien stowaway room from a ship in an American port.

The young man's watchers found him trying to get through a porthole in the night and by order of the skipper he was handcuffed with arms behind his back.

When one of the watchers on duty went into the prisoner's room yesterday morning he found it vacant. The handcuffs were on the floor and it was apparent that the stowaway had slipped them and gone through the porthole. A search of the water near the ship, which lay on the southerly side of Pier 1, North River, opposite the berth of the police boat Patrol, revealed no swimmer or floating corpse.

Presently Policeman Hughes of the Patrol came up the gangplank of the Prinz Joachim with a dripping prisoner. He was the stowaway and he had given his name to the police as Michael Davis, an English Jew, six years a resident of New York and Philadelphia, but not a citizen, as he had declared to Capt. Von Leitner.

Davis, if that is his name, said that he had worked his handcuffs off after a struggle, in which he had used his wrists, and he had dropped into the river fifteen feet below, hoping that he might board some craft with a charitable skipper, who would hide him until he had a chance to get ashore, where he could communicate with relatives.

He is a good swimmer and struck out for the nearest boat, the Patrol.

Policeman Hughes saw Davis coming and called out to him if he wanted any help. Davis said he would like to come aboard the Patrol. The policeman, who was not in uniform, did not know that Davis had escaped from the Prinz Joachim until after the stowaway had been helped aboard.

Davis then volunteered the information that he had just got off the German liner and wanted to know what ship he was on. Hughes said: "You're on the police boat Patrol and we are glad to see you."

The lieutenant in charge of the Patrol took Davis's pedigree as he gave it and then sent him over to the Prinz Joachim, where he was welcomed with ropes and tied fast hand and foot until First Officer Duval notified Commissioner of Immigration Watchorn of the stowaway's second effort to escape. Inspector Flannery was sent to the steamship and Davis was unbound and taken to Ellis Island, where two inspectors will guard him until he is released or returned to Colon.

While waiting for the ferryboat to take him to Ellis Island Davis told the reporters that he had married a young woman in Philadelphia about three years ago and that recently she had eloped with a man and gone to Colon. Davis decided to follow her and try to persuade her to return to him. He found her in Colon and she told him she loved the other man more than she did him and would not live with him any more.

Davis said he decided to come back to New York, and having no money he was forced to stow away. The Ellis Island authorities told him that he was not a citizen and that he was not to be allowed to land. He was therefore sent back to the Prinz Joachim.

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